



County Administrative Office

Fire District FP5 Funding Impacts

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www.SBCounty.gov

2019-20 Budgeted Revenue by Type

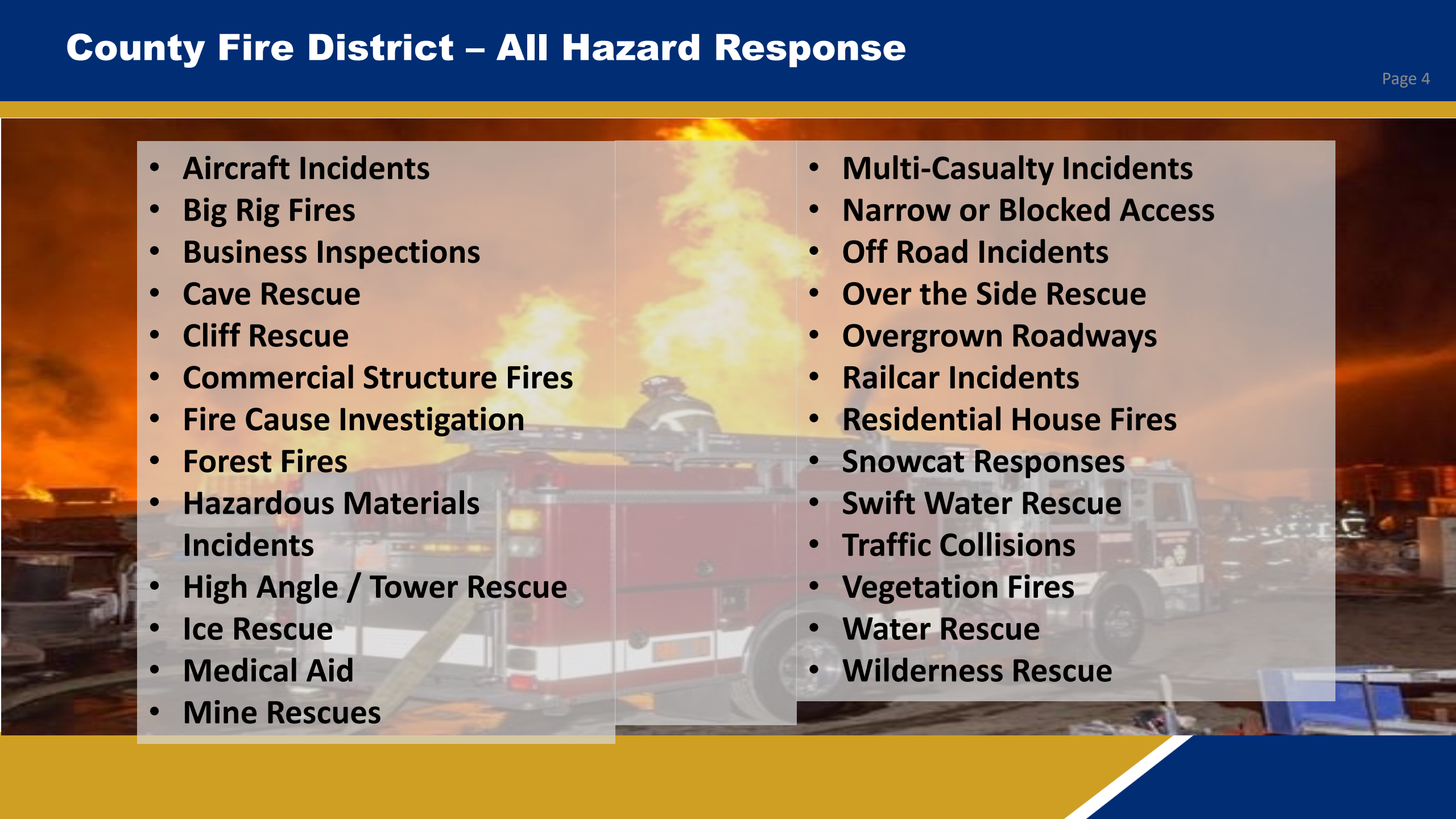
Budget Unit/Zone	County				Total Revenue
	Property Taxes	Fees/Contracts/ Other Revenue	General Fund	FP-5 Special Tax	
Mountain	13,974,056	2,833,990	1,067,990	5,438,903	23,314,939
North Desert	15,653,165	11,246,127	6,318,393	11,781,090	44,998,775
South Desert	6,812,212	2,588,792	993,538	9,550,111	19,944,653
Valley	44,930,849	32,644,329	-	14,717,632	92,292,810
Admin/Special Ops.	10,834,431	5,091,384	5,285,554	-	21,211,369
Total	92,204,713	54,404,622	13,665,475	41,487,736	201,762,546

FP-5 Revenue Breakdown

Budget Unit/Zone	Voter- Approved	LAFCO-Approved Annexations					Board-Approved	Grand Total
	Helendale/ Silver Lakes	Needles	Twentynine Palms	San Bernardino	Upland/San Antonio Heights	Sub-Total LAFCO Approved	FP-5 Expansion	
Mountain	1,172,472					-	5,438,903	5,438,903
North Desert						-	10,608,618	11,781,090
South Desert		468,345	2,330,034			2,798,379	6,751,732	9,550,111
Valley				7,838,721	3,313,830	11,152,551	3,565,081	14,717,632
Admin/Special Ops.						-		-
Total	1,172,472	468,345	2,330,034	7,838,721	3,313,830	13,950,930	26,364,334	41,487,736

County Fire District – All Hazard Response

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- The background of the slide is a photograph of a fire scene. A fire truck is visible in the foreground, with a firefighter standing on top of it. Large flames are rising in the background. The image is slightly blurred and has a warm, orange-red tint.
- Aircraft Incidents
 - Big Rig Fires
 - Business Inspections
 - Cave Rescue
 - Cliff Rescue
 - Commercial Structure Fires
 - Fire Cause Investigation
 - Forest Fires
 - Hazardous Materials Incidents
 - High Angle / Tower Rescue
 - Ice Rescue
 - Medical Aid
 - Mine Rescues

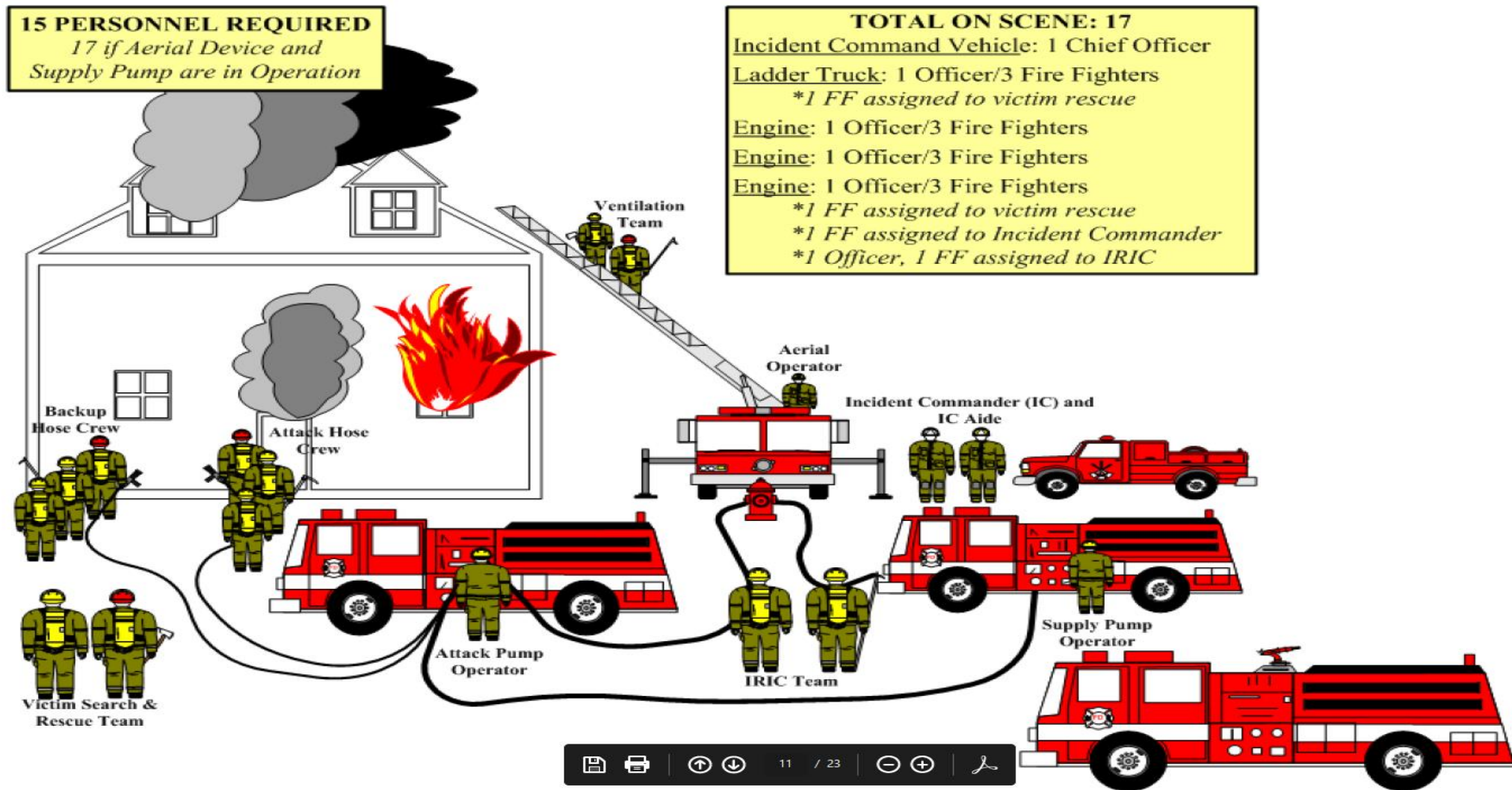
- Multi-Casualty Incidents
- Narrow or Blocked Access
- Off Road Incidents
- Over the Side Rescue
- Overgrown Roadways
- Railcar Incidents
- Residential House Fires
- Snowcat Responses
- Swift Water Rescue
- Traffic Collisions
- Vegetation Fires
- Water Rescue
- Wilderness Rescue

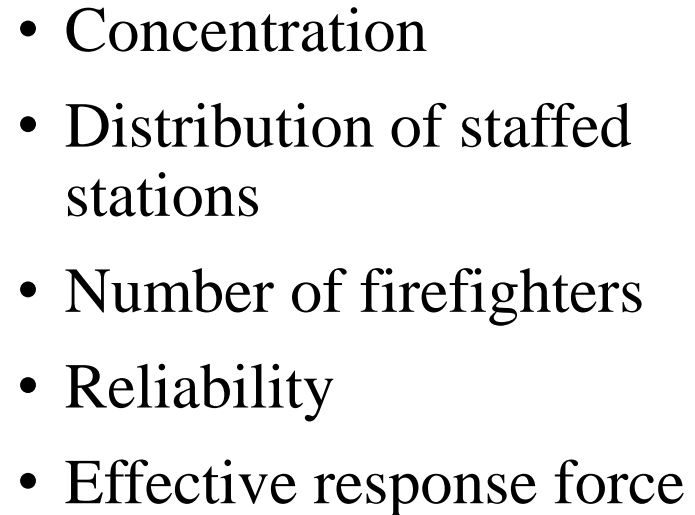
NFPA 1710 “Suggested Target Numbers”

Type of Measurement	Target Numbers
First unit travel time	4 minutes (90% of the time)
Initial full-assignment travel time	8 minutes (90% of the time)
First unit staffing	4 minimum
Full Assignment Staffing	15-17
First BLS unit travel time	4 minutes*
First ALS unit travel time	8 minutes*

() includes turnout time of 1 minute*

One Example- Structure Fire Deployment

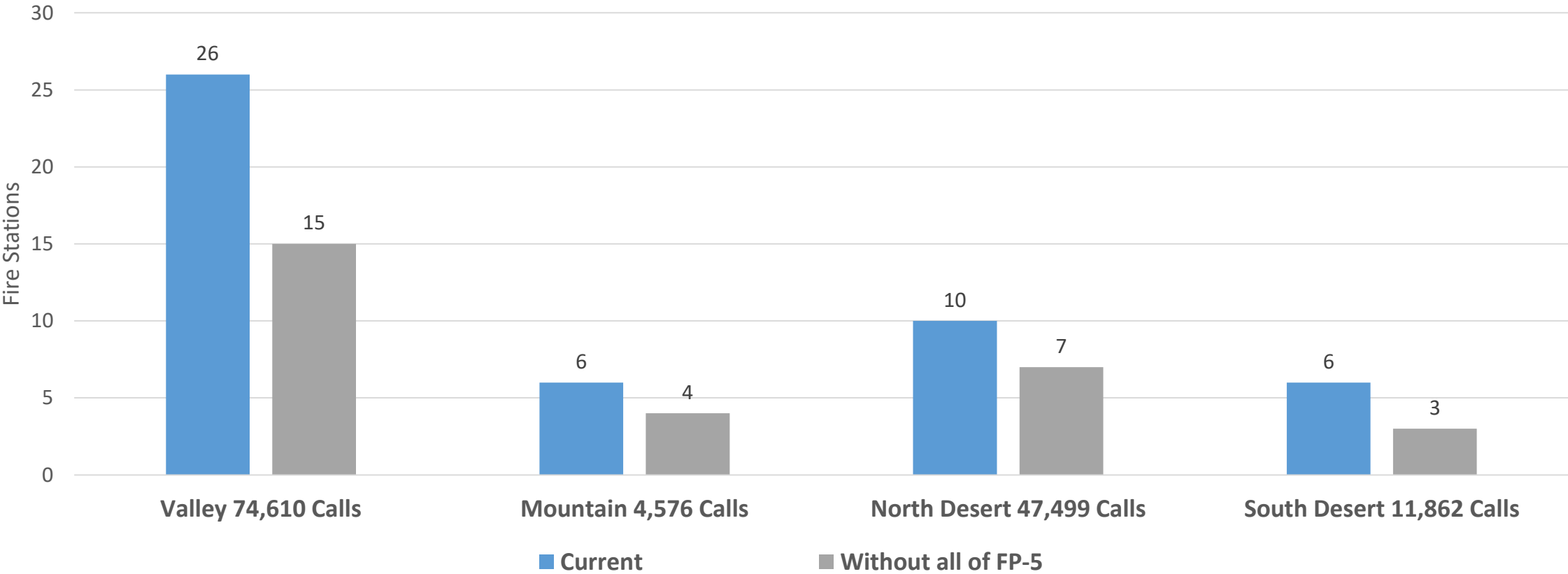


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- Concentration
 - Distribution of staffed stations
 - Number of firefighters
 - Reliability
 - Effective response force

are all effected by loss of FP5.

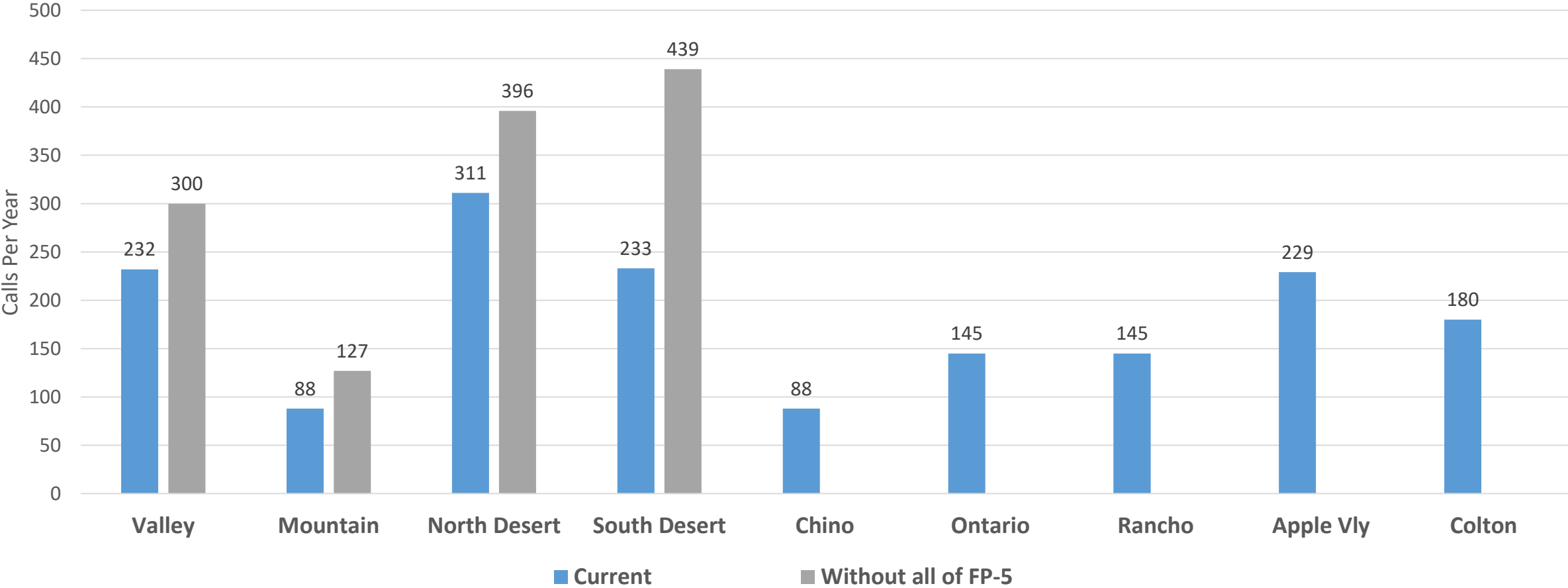
The next few slides provides a “macro view” of FP5 loss impacts

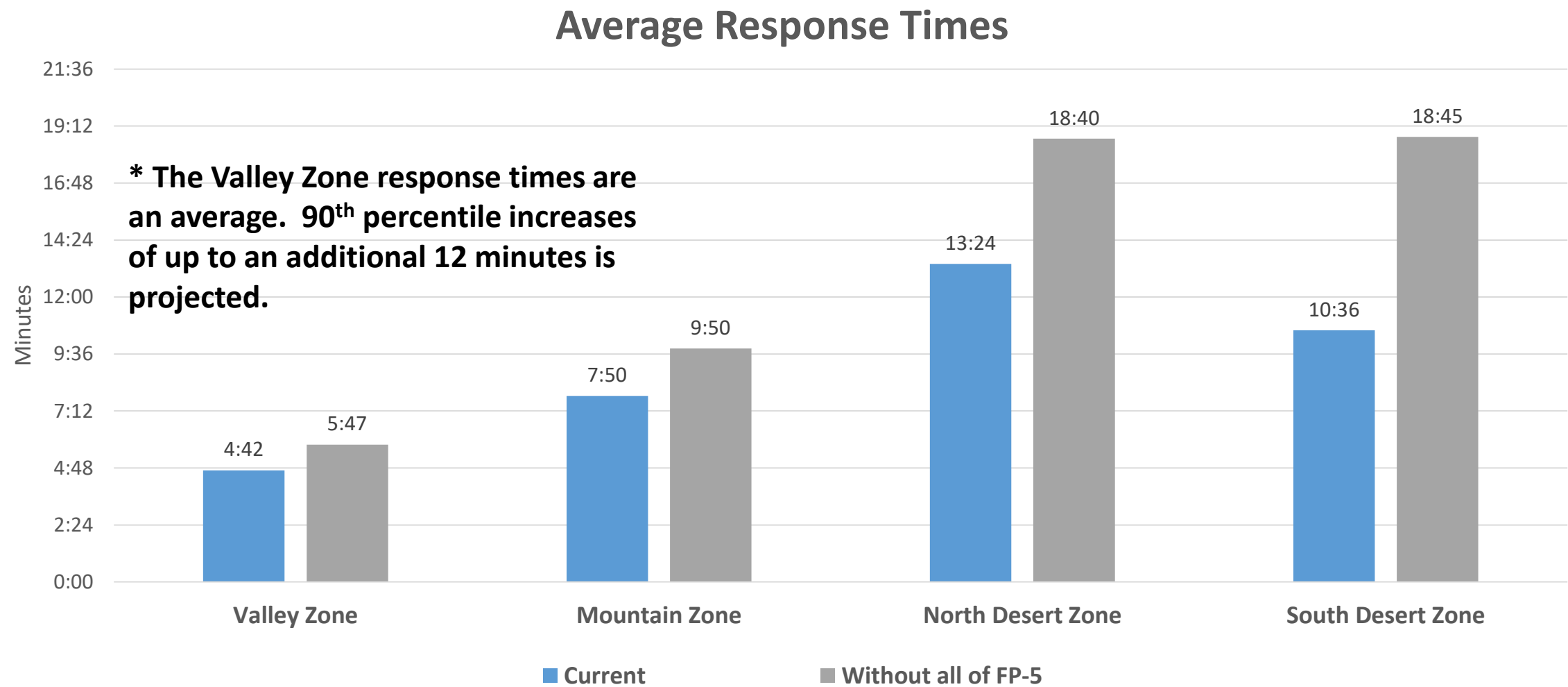
Constant Staffed Fire Stations by Zone would decrease by up to 19 Closed Stations throughout the District



Increase in Annual Calls per Firefighter with Station Closures

Calls Per Firefighter by Zone





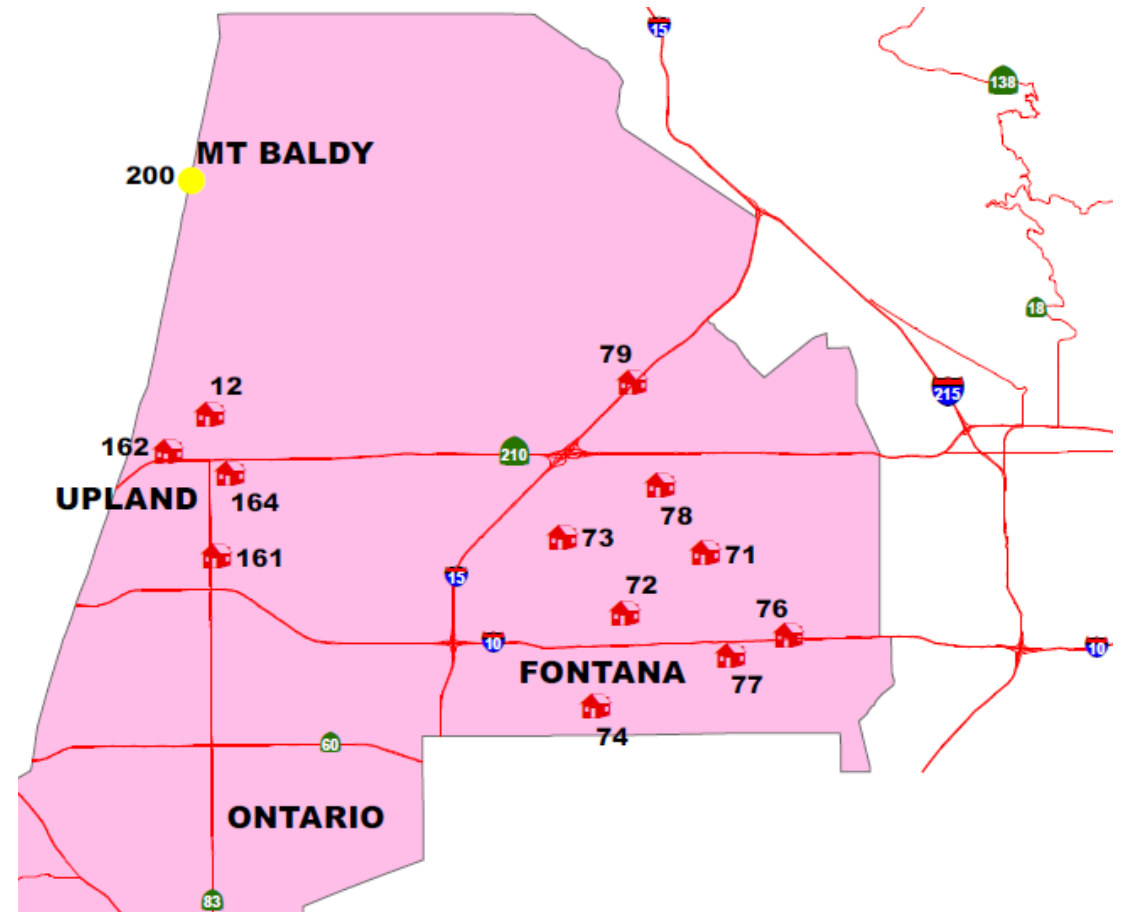
Total Staffing Reductions

Service Zone	Current Staffing Level	Staffing Without Entire FP-5
Administration / Special Operations	44	25
Mountain Regional Service Zone	54	36
North Desert Regional Service Zone	153	78
South Desert Regional Service Zone	51	27
Valley Regional Service Zone	321	249
Totals	623	415
Classifications	With FP5	Without FP5
Assistant Chief	7	5
Battalion Chief	26	17
Captain	181	118
Engineer	181	115
Firefighter	228	160
Totals	623	415

West Valley Service Zone Division 1

The West Valley Division consists of 2 Battalions with a total of 12 Staffed Fire Stations

- Battalion 1
 - The City of Upland – **3 Fire Stations**
 - San Antonio Heights – **1 Fire Station**
- Battalion 2
 - The City of Fontana – **7 Fire Stations**
 - (under contract)
 - Bloomington – **1 Fire Station**



Possible Service Level Reductions

- Reduction in 1 to 2 staffed fire engine companies in Upland and San Antonio Heights areas.
- Reduction of 1 staffed fire engine in the Bloomington area

Possible Basic Service Level Reduction Consequences

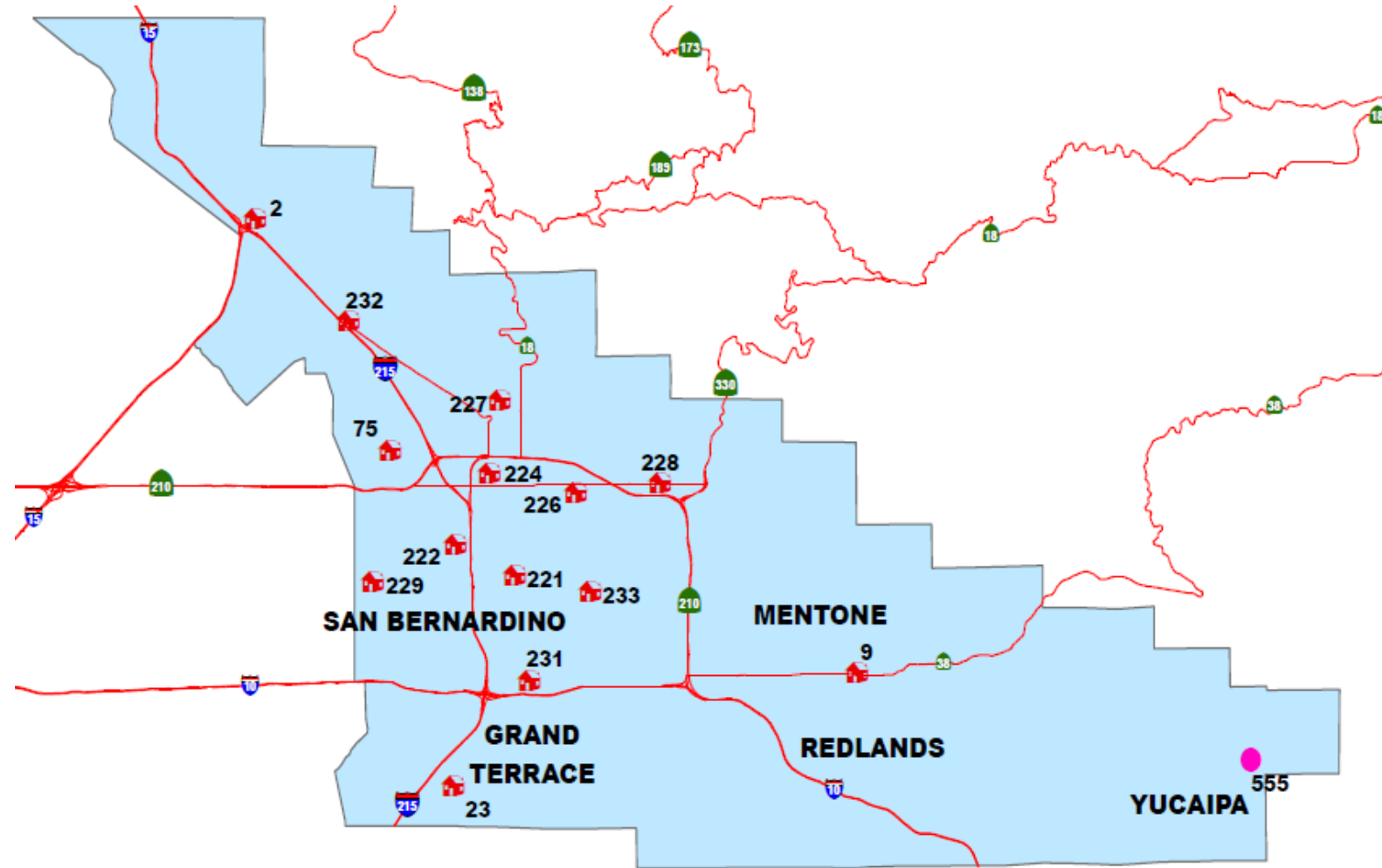
- Increased response times of up to 7:30-minutes (90th percentile) on critical emergencies
- Decrease in ability to perform victim rescue and limit fire spread
- Decreased ability to assist with ambulance transportation to area hospitals

Enhanced Services Reduction

- Elimination of the SWAT paramedic program that support local law enforcement officers.
- Elimination of vegetation removal programs that protect roadways, critical infrastructure and homes.
- Elimination of technical rescue and hazardous material specialty responses leading to increased response times for rescues and environmental disasters

East Valley Service Zone Division 2

- 14 full time staffed stations
- 156 suppression personnel
- San Bernardino City - 9 stations
- S.B. Intl. Airport - 1 station
- Grand Terrace - 1 station
- Devore - 1 station
- Mentone - 1 station
- Muscoy - 1 station



Possible Service Level Reduction

- Reduction in 3 to 4 engine companies and one squad in the San Bernardino area.
- Reduction in staffing by 4 fire stations in the San Bernardino area

Basic Service Level Reduction Consequences

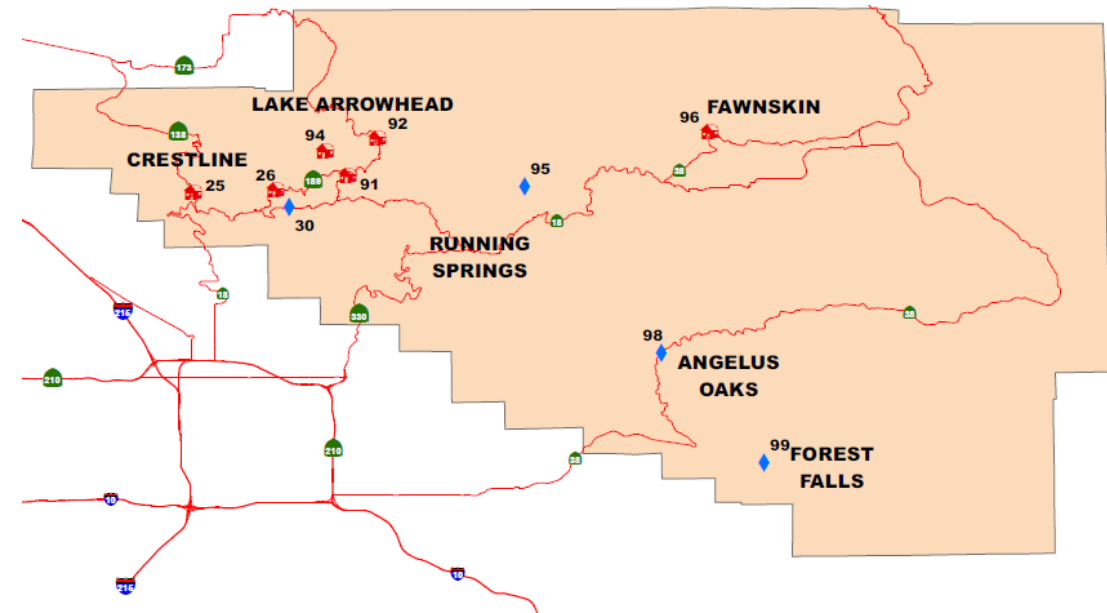
- Increased response times of up to 5-minutes (90th percentile) on critical emergencies
- Decrease in ability to perform victim rescue and limit fire spread

Enhanced Services Reduction

- Closure of the San Bernardino International Airport fire station. County Fire and SBIAA each pay 50% of the costs in a mutually beneficial (synergistic) relationship.
- Elimination of the SWAT paramedic program that support local law enforcement officers.
- Elimination of vegetation removal programs that protect roadways, critical infrastructure and homes.

Mountain Service Zone

- 6 - full time professionally staffed County Fire stations.
 - Crestline (Top Town)
 - Twin Peaks
 - Lake Arrowhead (near Lake Arrowhead Village)
 - Lake Arrowhead (near Mountains Community Hospital)
 - Lake Arrowhead (northeast edge of lake)
 - Fawnskin
- 3 - part time “paid call” staffed County Fire stations.
 - Green Valley Lake
 - Angelus Oaks
 - Forest Falls



Service Level Reductions

- Possible closure of 2 fire stations.
- Possible reduction from 6 Paramedic staffed fire engines to 4 (reduction of suppression staff by 33%.)
- Areas served by part time paid call firefighters, the impact of this revenue loss would be detrimental to staffing, infrastructure replacement, and apparatus/equipment replacement.

Basic Service Level Reduction Consequences

- Increased response times of up to 9-minutes (90th percentile) on critical emergencies
- Decrease in ability to perform victim rescue and limit fire spread

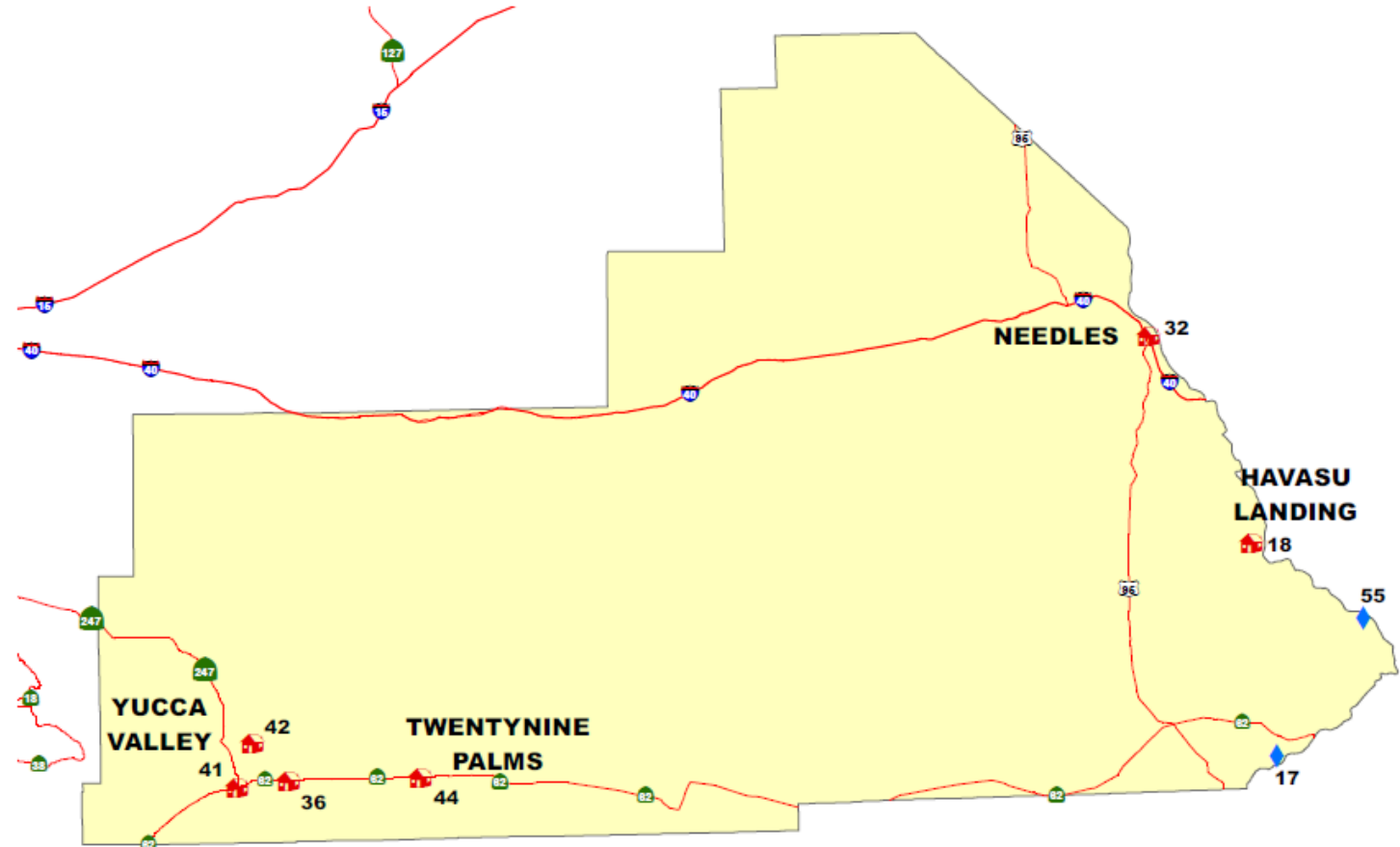
Enhanced Services Reductions

- Reduced ability to provide boat/water rescue responses
- Reduced ability to provide technical rescue (cliff/high angle, collapse, swift water, and other type of rescues) responses
- Reduced ability to provide wilderness rescue responses

South Desert Service Zone Impacts

South Desert Service Zone Manned Stations

- Station 32 - Needles
- Station 18 - Havasu Landing
- Station 44 - 29 Palms
- Station 36 - Joshua Tree
- Station 41 - Yucca Valley
- Station 42 - Yucca Mesa



Service Level Reductions

- Possible closure of 3 fire stations
- Possible reduction of firefighters from 17 personnel per day to 9 personnel.
- Average response time will nearly double.
- Potential elimination of 1 paramedic ambulance in Yucca Valley.

Basic Service Level Reduction Consequences

- Increased response times of up to 8-minutes (average) on critical emergencies
- Decrease in ability to perform victim rescue and limit fire spread

Enhanced Services Reductions

- Reduced ability to provide boat/water rescue responses (Colorado River and Havasu Lake).
- Reduced ability to provide technical rescue (cliff/high angle, collapse, swift water, and other type of rescues) responses (Morongo Basin)
- Reduced ability to provide wilderness rescue responses
- Elimination of Hazardous Material technical specialist program

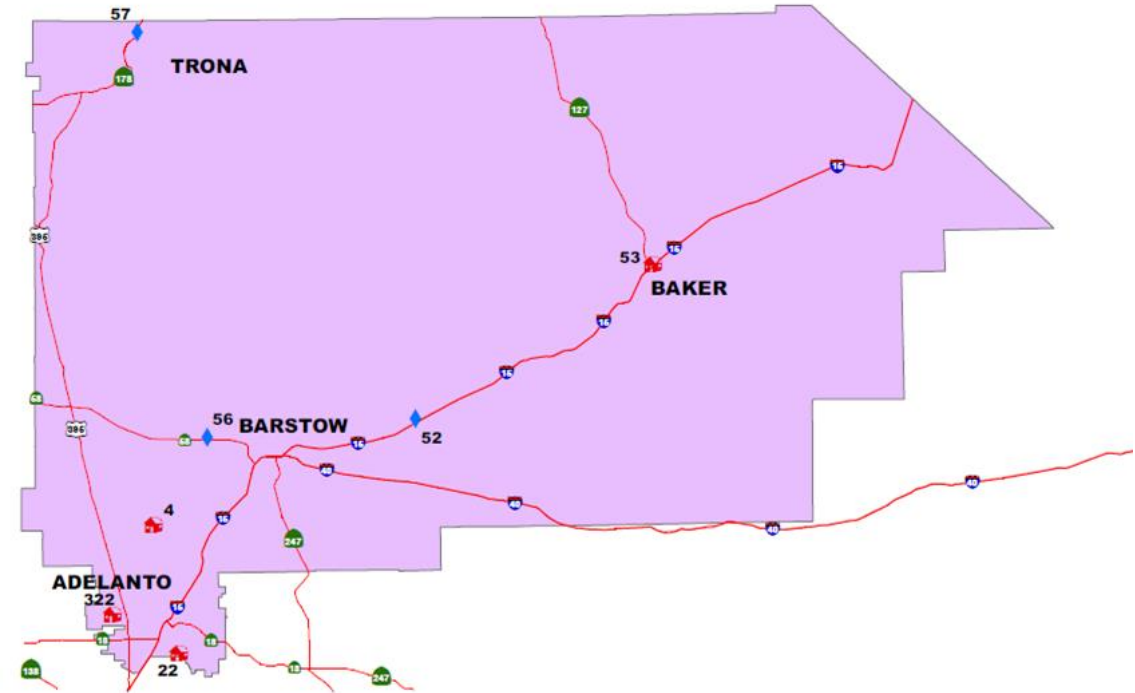
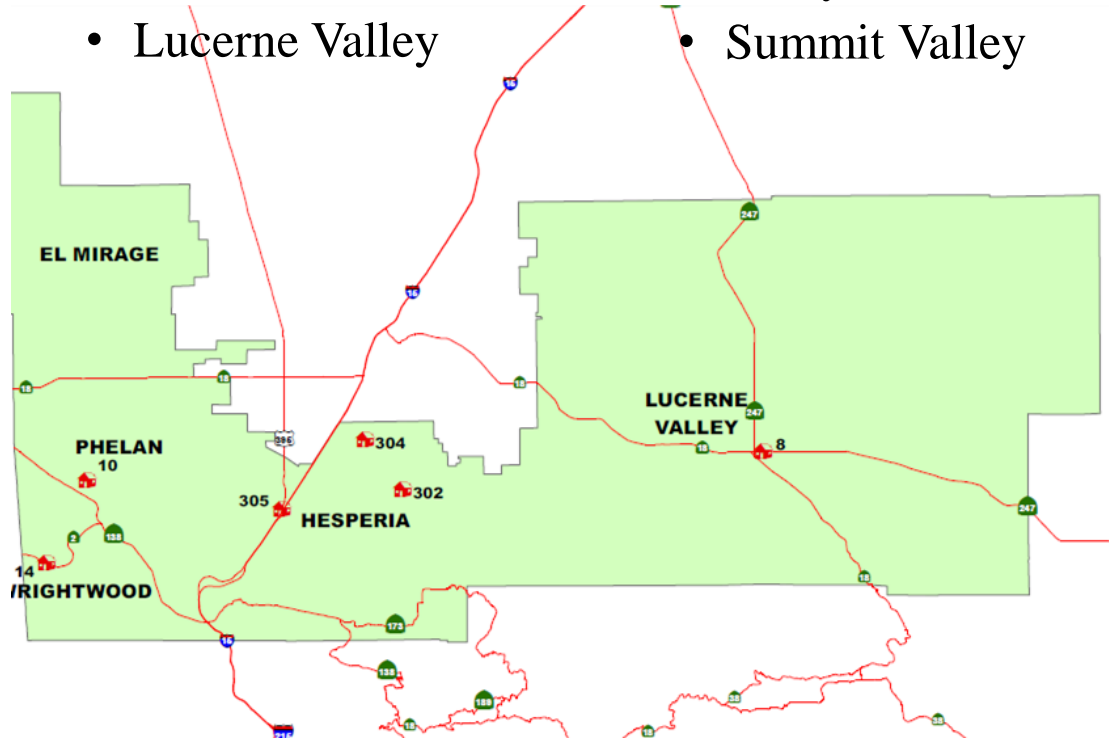
North Desert Service Zone Impacts

North Desert Service Zone – Division 5 and 6

- Division 5

- Adelanto (through contract)
- Hesperia
- Lucerne Valley

- Wrightwood
- Phelan
- Pinon Hills
- Baldy Mesa
- Summit Valley



Division 6

Spring Valley Lake
Silverlakes/Helendale
El Mirage

Baker
Hinkley
Trona/Searles Valley
Harvard
Mountain View Acres

The loss of FP5 funding would result in the elimination of \$11,781,090 in revenue to the North Desert Service Zone resulting in:

- Service level impact on fire and emergency response capabilities throughout the High Desert as the total amount of fire personnel would nearly be cut in half.
- This region historically has been under-resourced with response times in certain areas exceeding one hour.

Possible Service Level Reductions

- 3 fire stations closed increasing response times, especially to rural communities
- Reduction of 3 battalion chief positions, reducing command and control
- Reduction of 3 fire engines increasing chances of fire spread
- Elimination of one paramedic squad increasing response times
- Reduction of four paramedic ambulances increasing transport times to hospital
- Elimination of emergency hazardous materials response capability
- Significant reduction in Urban Search & Rescue (US&R) capability
- Staffing reduction on 2 fire engines requiring smaller less capable “brush patrol” operations
- A total staffing reduction: 75 firefighters, paramedics, and EMT’s.

Administration/Special Operations

- Wildland Division
 - Inability to plan and develop community risk reduction and fuel modification projects to reduce the threat from wildfires
- Training/Safety Division
 - Inability to deliver recruit training tower
 - Inability to continue to develop our employees through remedial and career development training
 - Inability to properly support our specialty programs (Hazmat, USAR, and ARFF)
- EMS Division
 - Inability to properly support, oversee and develop Ambulance Operator program
 - Inability to research and develop forward thinking future EMS services/programs
 - Inability to properly support personnel EMS training/education needs

- With fewer resources being available and the consequent loss of one third of it's professional suppression staff, there would be a significant reduction in the ability to continue to provide enhanced services.
- All fire department personnel have a “First Responder Operational” level of knowledge.
 - These defensive actions set the stage for “Specialists” to come in and mitigate the emergency.
 - Without specialists to provide additional skill sets, many events could be prolonged without resolution.
 - This lack of operational depth will lead to a less effective response

Office of the Fire Marshal

Current services include:

1. Fire Planning and Engineering
2. Plan Reviews
3. New Construction Inspections
4. Annual and State Mandated Fire Inspections
5. Fire /Arson Investigation Programs including a proposed K9 program
6. Public Education (schools, community outreach/education)
7. Juvenile Fire Setter Program
8. Fire suppression support activity such as damage assessment and crew support through the Arson Investigation Unit.

Potential \$2.7 million loss in operating revenues

Current prevention services are supported by the fire suppression divisions through reimbursements for fire prevention services provided in their respective divisions. In order to offset the loss of funding, the following measures would be necessary.

1. Reduction in Community Safety staffing by 50% creating an immediate impact on the Annual Mandatory Inspection program. Current goals of 100% compliance would be compromised.
2. Increase of approximately 41% to program fees; increased financial hardship for business community.
3. Elimination of ancillary services such as public education, juvenile fire setters program, etc.
4. Contract city services would need to be re-negotiated to maintain current level of services.
5. Community Risk Reduction (CRR) as an on-going initiative would be drastically reduced, as it requires a robust Fire Prevention Program that includes prevention programs, construction planning/inspection services, arson investigations, pre-planning and public outreach for stakeholder investment.

Secondary Service Impacts

- ☐ Decreased ISO rating (insurance rate increases)
- ☐ Decreased ability to support other County departments
- ☐ Decreased large emergency incident funding
- ☐ Decreased mutual/automatic aid given and received
- ☐ Decreased ability to reduce risk prior to events
- ☐ Decreased public education/ prevention
- ☐ Decreased ability to fund capital/apparatus replacement

- ❑ Elimination of the ECNS/ Nurse Hotline Program (under development)
- ❑ Elimination of “drone” program and development of autonomous drone technology
- ❑ Elimination of several technology software platforms used to provide fiscal and operational efficiency, crew safety, and situational awareness
- ❑ Elimination of administrative staff reducing ability to complete project management, strategic planning, and community risk assessments
- ❑ Decrease in ability to respond to all 911-calls
- ❑ Decrease in firefighter safety training